

AGRICULTURAL.

Letter.

One secret of getting this forward early consists in planting or sowing in a very light and rich soil. The seed should be sown in a warm situation. A strip of good soil from the front wall of a greenhouse is an excellent place to sow in there is a sufficient depth of soil. The heat from the wall makes a sensible difference of temperature of the ground for several feet outward. The seed should be sown in drills six inches apart, and the young plants should be thinned out as soon as they can be laid off—first to one or two inches asunder, and the last three to six inches. This is not allowing much room, but it is enough to produce nice little plants. When the plants are growing they should not be allowed to get dry at the root, but kept constantly moist, to encourage a quick succulent growth and early heading.

A Small Flower Garden.

A writer in the Western Farm Journal recommends for a small flower garden the following lists, as they do not require treatment, are good sturdy varieties, will stand neglect yet do well: Aster, calliopsis, dianthus, petunias, phlox, bellis, verbenas, sweet peas, mignonette, zinnias, morning glories, and portulacas. These will be in perfection in August and September. Calliopsis begins to blossom in July, and nearly all the others come on early in that month. If old flowers are removed and not allowed to go to seed you will have a much greater profusion of bloom. If you do not remove faded flowers, but allow them to perfect seed, you will soon see that your plants are losing a large share of their former glory. You can't expect plants to ripen seed and blossom profusely at the same time.

How to Make Hot Beds.

Place the frame where the bed is to stand, fronting to the south or south-west; mark the ground all around on the inside of the frame, then remove the frame and dig out a space about eighteen inches deep, and replace the frame, which will rest immediately on the edge of the pit. Then procure some stable manure, which ought to be fresh from the stable, and place it in the bottom. Shake every few feet, mix the long manure with the short. Now begin to fill the pit; when you have shaken in dung to the thickness of five or six inches, beat well down and so on till the manure is about six inches deep. Then take a board, the box; now see that it is quite level, and put on the sash. The heat will be given in next day, and on the second day it will be ready to receive the earth, which should be dry, not like dust, but not too wet, and should be rich and fresh. The bed should be filled up to six inches with it; then put on the sash and let them remain twenty-four hours; well, true, but the heat will be given in the glass. The glass is sloping to meet the sun's rays, and carry off the water. The earth which was taken out of the pit should be put on the sash, and run into the bed. When ready to sow the seed, take off the sash and make little drills from the back of the bed to the front, drop the seed along the drills regularly, cover all over smoothly, write the contents of the seeds on the sash, and run a small piece of paper put in the cleft of a little stick, and stick it into the ground at the end of each drill, and put on the sash. The main principle is to give as much air as the plants will tolerate, taking advantage of every mild day to remove the sash, and to give them more air than they can use. If they have not enough air, they will grow up spindling, and will have small leaves, and indeed, if too much deprived of air, will die. Let them grow stouter rather than tall; short stems and broad, dark green seed leaves are signs of good seed. If the seedlings fall in hot bed culture, seedlings arise from giving too little air. When it is necessary to water, do it with a watering pot that does not pour out heavily. Water at sunset and shut down the sash tight. Should high winds or a sharp frost set in, protect your beds with straw or straw mats.—*Practical Farmer.*

The Snowflake Potato.

Since the introduction of the Early Rose there has been a host of new seeded potatoes brought to the market, and as something better than what we already possessed, which in a few years would almost entirely disappear, in consequence of not possessing the requisite qualities to meet the present wants of cultivators. The Snowflake, however, is an exception. It is a small, round, good quality and traits that it is unusually liked wherever known. I believe it to be the coming potato, and will prove as great a boon to the potato grower and eating public as the Early Rose has been. I have long contended that, in this latitude, we should not grow late potatoes profitably, and we needed an early potato that was of good quality, productive, and would keep late into the following season. These conditions the Snowflake meets perfectly. It ripens about two weeks later than the Early Rose, is even more productive of beautiful, oval, flattened white tubers; eyes even with the surface; boils and bakes dry and mealy, and will keep in tip-top condition until late in the following season. The tubers are medium sized, and grow close together at the foot of the plants, which makes easy digging. The plants are vigorous growers of a light green color, which, when they get nearly grown, fall over, thus covering the whole ground and effectually preventing the growth of weeds and other plants. I have grown it three years, and it has never shown a hollow potato, nor has it ever made a second growth, and become prongy, and has always proved uniformly productive. It possesses more good qualities than any other potato that I know of, and is a very early and exceedingly popular.—*A. E. Rich, in Rural World.*

Raising Calves.

Mr. T. B. Miner probably knows the milk which accounts for his reputation to feed butter milk. Much said by this gentleman is true; but as I have had very great experience in England and in the United States in raising calves, and as the trade with England is likely to increase more raising to supply the market for exportation, I will add a few remarks. It is very easy to raise calves

THE DEAD SEA OF AMERICA.

FLIGHT AND EXILE.

An Amusing Experience of Wm. M. Tweed, Esq.

There are no fishes in the Great Salt Lake. The only living thing beneath its waters is a worm about a quarter of an inch long. This worm shows up beautifully under the lens of a microscope. When a storm arises, the worms are carried by the black gulls. We found a pair of them swimming in the lake. The fish were frightened, and were driven down the brook into the briny lake. The worms were carried by the black gulls. The fish were frightened, and were driven down the brook into the briny lake. The worms were carried by the black gulls. The fish were frightened, and were driven down the brook into the briny lake.

When these is made the way has to be given, and that is poor feed; but something mixed with that, as Mr. Miner advises, will do good, care being taken to give little at first, to guard against scouring. I have raised a great many calves, and I can tell you that they will be in perfection in August and September. Calliopsis begins to blossom in July, and nearly all the others come on early in that month. If old flowers are removed and not allowed to go to seed you will have a much greater profusion of bloom.

Riding over thirty miles to get married.

Ruben Weldon, of Harrison township, in company with Miss Melda Groves, the daughter of Samuel Groves, went on horseback last Thursday to Elder Pister's, of Monroe township, to have a marriage ceremony performed. Mr. Pister, who is a Quaker, and although the roads were very bad, the couple went there to be married. At the residence of the bride, the ceremony was performed. The bride and groom were married by the Rev. Mr. Pister. The ceremony was performed in a simple and quiet manner. The bride and groom were married by the Rev. Mr. Pister. The ceremony was performed in a simple and quiet manner.

Disinfecting for six cents in Paris.

A new restaurant has been discovered in Paris. Price of meals six cents. Its tables and seats are earth; the counters, four unplanned planks, placed on two empty barrels; the kitchen range, a hole in the ground with an iron soup pot over it. The restaurant is a simple and quiet place. The meals are served in a simple and quiet manner. The price of the meals is six cents. The restaurant is a simple and quiet place.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN SILK IMPORTATIONS.

Special agents of the treasury department are at present engaged in an investigation of the facts connected with the importation of silk at the port of New York. The investigation is a simple and quiet one. The facts are being investigated in a simple and quiet manner. The investigation is a simple and quiet one.

The Early Rising Delusion.

For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight or nine o'clock the evening, the old notion of early rising is quite appropriate. But who is kept up at ten or eleven or twelve o'clock, and then rise at five or six because of the teachings of some old ditty about "early to rise, is committing a sin against his own soul. There is no sin in it. It is a simple and quiet matter. The early rising delusion is a simple and quiet one.

A Man Who Never Told a Lie.

Yesterday afternoon an old oil man, with a long white beard and a simple and quiet manner, entered the Derrick office and asked: "Want an item?" "Yes, get the damndest item you ever heard of. I struck an oil well on my lease Monday, and it flowed a stream of oil. The oil was so good, that it was worth a fortune. I have never told a lie in my life. I am a simple and quiet man. I have never told a lie in my life.

A Sleepless Young Man.

The St. Louis Republican has advice from a young man named Charles L. Mines, who resides in Olin, Jones county, a young man named Charles L. Mines, who resides in Olin, Jones county, a young man named Charles L. Mines, who resides in Olin, Jones county.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL AT ST. LOUIS.

Flames at the Head of Night.

The most frightful calamity that has ever befallen St. Louis took place at a very early hour on the 11th, involving the destruction of the Southern Hotel, by fire, and the loss of a large number of lives. The exact number cannot now be given, but it is feared some of the victims were burned directly or first smothered by the smoke, and then consumed. From the best information at hand, it seems that the fire caught in the store room in the basement, and spread first coming through the ground floor just north of the office, and in ten minutes it had ascended the elevators and rotunda, and spread itself over the sixth floor, under the roof. This floor was occupied entirely by the employees of the hotel, the largest part of whom were women. The fire spread rapidly, filling every guest and bed with flames and smoke, and the scene was of the most terrible description. Frantic efforts to escape, the smoke was so thick that it was impossible to see, and the fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to escape. The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to escape.

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